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PART II—Section 2

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या वाली जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation

LOK SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on 3rd April, 1992:—

BILL NO. 69 OF 1992

A Bill to provide for the development and regulation of foreign trade by facilitating imports into, and augmenting exports from, India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Adjudicating Authority" means the authority specified in, or under, section 13;

(b) "Appellate Authority" means the authority specified in, or under, sub-section (1) of section 15;

Short title
and commen-
tment.

Defini-
tions.

(c) "conveyance" means any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or any other means of transport including any animal;

(d) "Director General" means the Director General of Foreign Trade appointed under section 6;

(e) "import" and "export" mean respectively bringing into, or taking out of, India any goods by land, sea or air;

(f) "Importer-Exporter Code Number" means the Code Number granted under section 7;

(g) "licence" means a licence to import or export and includes a customs clearance permit and any other permission issued or granted under this Act;

(h) "Order" means any Order made by the Central Government under section 3; and

(i) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

CHAPTER II

POWER OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO MAKE ORDERS AND ANNOUNCE EXPORT AND IMPORT POLICY

Powers to make provisions relating to imports and exports.

3. (1) The Central Government may, by Order published in the Official Gazette, make provision for the development and regulation foreign trade by facilitating imports and increasing exports.

(2) The Central Government may also, by Order published in the Official Gazette, make provision for prohibiting, restricting or otherwise regulating, in all cases or in specified classes of cases and subject to such exceptions, if any, as may be made by or under the Order, the import or export of goods.

(3) All goods to which any Order under sub-section (2) applies shall be deemed to be goods the import or export of which has been prohibited under section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962 and all the provisions of that Act shall have effect accordingly.

52 of 1962.

18 of 1947.

Continuance of existing Orders.

4. All Orders made under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue to be in force and shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

Export and Import Policy.

5. The Central Government may, from time to time, formulate and announce, by notification in the Official Gazette, the export and import policy and may also, in like manner, amend that policy.

Appointment of Director General and his functions.

6. (1) The Central Government may appoint any person to be the Director General of Foreign Trade for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Director General shall advise the Central Government in the formulation of the export and import policy and shall be responsible for carrying out that policy.

(3) The Central Government may, by Order published in the Official Gazette, direct that any power exercisable by it under this Act (other than the powers under sections 3, 5, 15, 16 and 19) may also be exercised, in such

cases and subject to such conditions, by the Director General or such other officer subordinate to the Director General, as may be specified in the Order.

CHAPTER III

IMPORTER-EXPORTER CODE NUMBER AND LICENCE

7. No person shall make any import or export except under an Importer-Exporter Code Number granted by the Director General or the officer authorised by the Director General in this behalf, in accordance with the procedure specified in this behalf by the Director General.

Importer-
Exporter
Code
Number.

8. (1) Where—

(a) any person has contravened any law relating to Central Excise or Customs or foreign exchange or has committed any other economic offence under any other law for the time being in force as may be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, or

Suspen-
sion and
cancella-
tion of
Importer-
Exporter
Code
Number.

(b) the Director General has reason to believe that any person has made any export or import in a manner gravely prejudicial to the trade relations of India with any foreign country or to the interests of other persons engaged in imports or exports or has brought disrepute to the credit or the goods of the country,—

the Director General may call for the record or any other information from that person and may, after giving to that person a notice in writing informing him of the grounds on which it is proposed to suspend or cancel the Importer-Exporter Code Number and giving him a reasonable opportunity of making a representation in writing within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice and, if that person so desires, of being heard, suspend for a period, as may be specified in the order, or cancel the Importer-Exporter Code Number granted to that person.

(2) Where any Importer-Exporter Code Number granted to a person has been suspended or cancelled under sub-section (1), that person shall not be entitled to import or export any goods except under a special licence granted, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, by the Director General to that person.

9. (1) The Central Government may levy fees, subject to such exceptions, in respect of such person or class of persons making an application for a licence or in respect of any licence granted or renewed in such manner as may be prescribed.

Issue sus-
pension
and can-
cellation of
licence.

(2) The Director General or an officer authorised by him may, on an application and after making such enquiry as he may think fit, grant or refuse to grant a licence to import or export such class or classes of goods as may be prescribed, after recording in writing his reasons for such refusal.

(3) A licence granted under this section shall—

(a) be in such form as may be prescribed;

(b) be valid for such period as may be specified therein; and

(c) be subject to such terms, conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed or as specified in the licence with reference to the terms, conditions and restrictions so prescribed.

(4) The Director General or the officer authorised under sub-section (2) may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, for good and sufficient reasons, to be recorded in writing, suspend or cancel any licence granted under this Act:

Provided that no such suspension or cancellation shall be made except after giving the holder of the licence a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(5) An appeal against an order refusing to grant, or suspending or cancelling, a licence shall lie in like manner as an appeal against an order would lie under section 15.

CHAPTER IV

SEARCH, SEIZURE, PENALTY AND CONFISCATION

Power relating to search and seizure.

10. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise any person for the purposes of exercising such powers with respect to entering such premises and searching, inspecting and seizing such goods, documents, things and conveyances, subject to such requirements and conditions, as may be prescribed.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 relating to searches and seizures shall, so far as may be, apply to every search and seizure made under this section.

2 of 1974.

Contravention of provisions of this Act, rules, orders ad export and import policy.

11. (1) No export or import shall be made by any person except in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the rules and the orders made thereunder and the export and import policy for the time being in force.

(2) Where any person makes or abets or attempts to make any export or import in contravention of any provision of this Act or any rules or orders made thereunder or the export and import policy, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees or five times the value of the goods in respect of which any contravention is made or attempted to be made, whichever is more.

(3) Where any person, on a notice to him by the Adjudicating Authority, admits any contravention, the Adjudicating Authority may, in such class or classes of cases and in such manner as may be prescribed, determine, by way of settlement, an amount to be paid by that person.

(4) A penalty imposed under this Act may, if it is not paid, be recovered as an arrear of land revenue and the Importer-Exporter Code Number of the person concerned, may, on failure to pay the penalty by him, be suspended by the Adjudicating Authority till the penalty is paid.

(5) Where any contravention of any provision of this Act or any rules or orders made thereunder or the export and import policy has been, is being, or is attempted to be, made, the goods together with any package, covering or receptacle and any conveyances shall, subject to such requirements and conditions as may be prescribed, be liable to confiscation by the Adjudicating Authority.

(6) The goods or the conveyance confiscated under sub-section (5) may be released by the Adjudicating Authority, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, on payment by the person concerned of the redemption charges equivalent to the market value of the goods or conveyance, as the case may be.

12. No penalty imposed or confiscation made under this Act shall prevent the imposition of any other punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under any other law for the time being in force.

Penalty
or confis-
cation
not to
interfere
with
other
punish-
ments.

13. Any penalty may be imposed or any confiscation may be adjudged under this Act by the Director General or, subject to such limits as may be specified, by such other officer as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise in this behalf.

Adjudi-
cating
Autho-
rity.

14. No order imposing a penalty or of adjudication of confiscation shall be made unless the owner of the goods or conveyance, or other person concerned, has been given a notice in writing—

Giving of
oppor-
tunity
to the
owner
of the
goods,
etc.

(a) informing him of the grounds on which it is proposed to impose a penalty or to confiscate such goods or conveyance; and

(b) to make a representation in writing within such reasonable time as may be specified in this notice against the imposition of penalty or confiscation mentioned therein, and, if he so desires, of being heard in the matter.

CHAPTER V

APPEAL AND REVISION

15. (1) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order made by the Adjudicating Authority under this Act may prefer an appeal,—

Appeal.

(a) where the decision or order has been made by the Director General, to the Central Government;

(b) where the decision or order has been made by an officer subordinate to the Director General, to the Director General or to any officer superior to the Adjudicating Authority authorised by the Director General to hear the appeal,—

within a period of forty-five days from the date on which the decision or order is served on such person:

Provided that the Appellate Authority may, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from preferring the appeal within the aforesaid period, allow such appeal to be preferred within a further period of thirty days;

Provided further that in the case of an appeal against a decision or order imposing a penalty or redemption charges, no such appeal shall be entertained unless the amount of the penalty or redemption charges has been deposited by the appellant;

Provided also that, where the Appellate Authority is of opinion that the deposit to be made will cause undue hardship to the appellant, it may, at its discretion, dispense with such deposit either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as it may impose.

(2) The appellate Authority may, after giving to the appellant a reasonable opportunity of being heard, if he so desires, and after making such further enquiries, if any, as it may consider necessary, make such orders as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or reversing the decision or order appealed against, or may send back the case with such directions, as it may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary:

Provided that an order enhancing or imposing a penalty or redemption charges or confiscating goods of a greater value shall not be made under this section unless the appellant has been given an opportunity of making a representation, and, if he so desires, of being heard in his defence.

(3) The order made in appeal by the Appellate Authority shall be final.

Revision.

16. The Central Government, in the case of any decision or order, not being a decision or order made in an appeal, made by the Director General, or the Director General in the case of any decision or order made by any officer subordinate to him, may on its or his own motion or otherwise, call for and examine the records of any proceeding in which a decision or an order imposing a penalty, or redemption charges or adjudicating confiscation has been made and against which no appeal has been preferred, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself, as the case may be, as to the correctness, legality or propriety of such decision or order and make such orders thereon as may be deemed fit;

Provided that no decision or order shall be varied under this section so as to prejudicially affect any person unless such person—

(a) has, within a period of two years from the date of such decision or order, received a notice to show cause why such decision or order shall not be varied, and

(b) has been given a reasonable opportunity of making representation and, if he so desires, of being heard in his defence.

**Power of
Adjudi-
cating and
other
Autho-
rities.**

17. (1) Every authority making any adjudication or hearing any appeal or exercising any powers of revision under this Act shall have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

5 of 1908.

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of witness;

(b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;

(c) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;

(d) receiving evidence on affidavits; and

(e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents.

(2) Every authority making any adjudication or hearing any appeal or exercising any powers of revision under this Act shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of sections 345 and 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

(3) Every authority making any adjudication or hearing any appeal or exercising any powers of revision under this Act shall have the power to make

such orders of an interim nature as it may think fit and may also, for sufficient cause, order the stay of operation of any decision or order.

(4) Clerical or arithmetical mistakes in any decision or order or errors arising therein from any accidental slip or omission may at any time be corrected by the authority by which the decision or order was made, either on its own motion or on the application of any of the parties;

Provided that where any correction proposed to be made under this sub-section will have the effect of prejudicially affecting any person, no such correction shall be made except after giving to that person a reasonable opportunity of making a representation in the matter and no such correction shall be made after the expiry of two years from the date on which such decision or order was made

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

18. No order made or deemed to have been made under this Act shall be called in question in any court, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any order made or deemed to have been made thereunder.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

19. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) The manner in which and the conditions subject to which a special licence may be issued under sub-section (2) of section 8;

(b) the exceptions subject to which and the person or class of persons in respect of whom fees may be levied and the manner in which a licence may be granted or renewed under sub-section (1) of section 9;

(c) the class or classes of goods for which a licence may be granted under sub-section (2) of section 9;

(d) the form in which and the terms, conditions and restrictions subject to which licence may be granted under sub-section (3) of section 9;

(e) the conditions subject to which a licence may be suspended or cancelled under sub-section (4) of section 9;

(f) the premises, goods, documents, things and conveyance in respect of which and the requirements and conditions subject to which power of entry search, inspection and seizure may be exercised under sub-section 1 of section 10;

(g) the class or classes of cases for which and the manner in which an amount, by way of settlement, may be determined under sub-section (3) of section 11;

(h) the requirements and conditions subject to which goods and conveyances shall be liable to confiscation under sub-section (5) of section 11;

(i) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which goods and conveyances may be released on payment of redemption charges under section 11; and

(j) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed, or in respect of which provision is to be, or may be, made by rules.

(3) Every rules and every order made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or the order or both Houses agree that the rule or the order should not be made, the rule or the order, as the case may be, shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or the order.

Repeal
and
savings.

20. (1) The Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 is hereby repealed. 18 of 1947.

(2) The repeal shall, however, not affect.—

(a) the previous operation of the Act so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the Act so repealed; or

(c) any penalty, confiscation or punishment incurred in respect of any contravention under the Act so repealed; or

(d) any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, confiscation or punishment as aforesaid,

and any such proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, confiscation or punishment may be imposed or made as if that Act had not been repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

It is now generally acknowledged that foreign trade is a driving force of economic activity. Technology, investment and production are becoming increasingly interdependent upon each other and foreign trade brings these elements together and spurs economic growth.

2. The Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 was made in different circumstances. Although it has been amended from time to time, the Act does not provide an adequate legal framework for the development and promotion of India's foreign trade. Besides, in July, 1991 and August, 1991, major changes in trade policy were made by the Government of India. The goals of the new trade policy are to increase productivity and competitiveness and to achieve a strong export performance. The Export and Import Policy is a vital part of trade policy. The basic law governing foreign trade must serve as an instrument to create an environment that will provide a strong impetus to exports, facilitate imports and render export activity more profitable.

3. It is, therefore, considered necessary to enact a new law repealing the existing law. The Bill intends to achieve these objectives.

NEW DELHI:

The 26th March, 1992

P. CHIDAMBARAM.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 19 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules regarding—

- (a) The manner in which and the conditions subject to which a special licence may be issued under sub-section (2) of section 8;
- (b) the exceptions subject to which and the person or class of persons in respect of whom fees may be levied and the manner in which a licence may be granted or renewed under sub-section (1) of section 9;
- (c) the class or classes of goods for which a licence may be granted under sub-section (2) of section 9;
- (d) the form in which and the terms, conditions and restrictions subject to which licence may be granted under sub-section (3) of section 9;
- (e) the conditions subject to which a licence may be suspended or cancelled under sub-section (4) of section 9;
- (f) the premises, goods, documents, things and conveyances in respect of which and the requirements and conditions subject to which power of entry search, inspection and seizure may be exercised under sub-section 1 of section 10;
- (g) the class or classes of cases for which and the manner in which an amount, by way of settlement, may be determined under sub-section (3) of section 11;
- (h) the requirements and conditions subject to which goods and conveyances shall be liable to confiscation under sub-section (5) of section 11;
- (i) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which goods and conveyances may be released on payment of redemption charges under section 11;
- (or) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed or in respect of which provision is to be, or may be, made by rules.

2. The matters with respect to which rules may be made under the aforesaid provisions are matters of procedure and detail. The delegation of legislative power contained in such provisions is, therefore, of a normal character.

C. K. JAIN,
Secretary-General.